

FREE STATERS ROUT 750 IN REBEL CAMP

Capture Blessington, Refuge of Dublin Fugitives, and Take 100.

SEIZE TWO LEADERS

Regulars Move on Stronghold Over 20 Mile Front With Slight Opposition.

GARRISON SELTS AWAY

Menace to Capital Removed as Survivors Seek Safety in Hills.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, July 8.

Blessington, eighteen miles southwest of here, where one of the largest concentrations of irregulars fighting the Free State forces has been formed for the last few days, was captured by the regulars to-day. Of about 750 rebels in the camp all escaped but 100, who were taken prisoner with arms and ammunition.

Since the fall of the last stronghold in O'Connell street last Thursday the Free State troops have been closing in upon Blessington over a twenty mile front. The casualties were very light, as most of the irregulars fled without showing fight. Two of their leaders, MacDonnell and G. Boland—no Harry J. Boland—were taken.

Rebels Still Active.

All reports indicate that the irregulars elsewhere are active, blowing up bridges and burning up barracks, but retreating before the Free State soldiers arrive. Anti-treaty leaders claim that their forces are holding the major portions of counties Cork, Limerick and Kerry, but that is doubted here, though it is known that they are in possession of some districts.

Republican headquarters draped the rebel flag in black to-night in memory of Cathal Brugha, who died of wounds yesterday. It is expected that his funeral will take place Monday.

DUBLIN, July 8 (Associated Press).—The force of irregulars mustered south of Dublin has fled before the advance of the national troops and the menace of fighting before the capital is further removed. The base of the irregulars at Blessington, from which they were dispatching bands throughout the countryside, was captured by Free State forces early to-day, and the main body of the irregulars is on the run in the Wicklow hills.

The insurgents withdrew from Blessington without a fight. The occupation of the village entailed no casualties on either side. They had been billeted in the town in considerable numbers. On Sunday last four or five hundred of them took possession of strong outposts, but it is now evident the stand there formed no part of their policy.

Unnecessary Destruction.

As the Free Staters advanced the garrison gradually melted away, leaving destruction and chaos behind. They had established their headquarters in the Ulster Bank, the largest structure in the place. The destruction here was of a particularly unnecessary kind, perhaps because of its northern associations. The windows had been shatteringly fortified, but the plants and the proceeds of the auction sniping at the regulars in the distant hills. Before they left, they helped themselves to money from the bank. They had come from different parts of the country and included men who escaped from the fighting in Dublin. They were poorly armed with rifles, but had plenty of revolvers and bombs, which will be of little use in the long range methods of warfare they propose to adopt.

The national encountered serious resistance only at Ballinacorney, where they suffered some minor casualties. The irregulars fell back on their base, leading several small detachments. When the cordons on the south and west were within a mile of them they slipped away into the wildest part of the Wicklow hills.

The irregulars have lost their best leaders, including Andy MacDonnell and Jerry Boland. Jerry is the brother of Harry J. Boland. De Valera's former secretary. He arrived in a motorcar to inspect one of the outposts, but drove directly into the hands of the national who were in possession of it.

Rebels Attack Coast Station.

Irregulars operating from the sea and from the railway station attacked the Kew Coast Guard station early this morning, but were repulsed by Free State troops. The Free State forces occupied the building after an hour's fight.

Permits now are required of persons leaving to leave Dublin for journeys, no matter how short they may be. A military cordon surrounds the outskirts of the city and all pedestrians, motorists and cyclists are searched. Many arrests have been made.

Claims have been lodged with the town clerk by the proprietors of the Granville Hotel for £120,000, and by the owners of the Hotel for £120,000 for destruction of their properties during the recent public.

It is announced that the casualties suffered by the national army in the Dublin fighting were 16 dead and 122 wounded.

Inquest Over Brugha Body.

The coroner's jury which conducted an inquest over the body of Cathal Brugha (Charles Burgess), Irish nationalist leader, to-day rendered a verdict of death was due to wounds caused by a bullet fired by some person whose identity was unknown. There was some delay in opening the inquest to permit a coroner to take a cast of the countenance of the dead insurgent.

Public architects estimate that it will take four years to rebuild the areas destroyed during the recent fighting in Dublin, this not including replacement of the four Courts building.

An Irish Independent suggests an allotment of £20,000,000 for the purposes of reconstruction.

There has been a remarkable response to the Provisional Government's call for volunteers to assist in putting down the rebel. In this city alone 2,000 men have been enrolled.

Scenes in the Battle for the Dublin Four Courts



Above—Free State artillery in action. Wrecked Courts building in background.

Below—A sniper at work near the Courts building.

Rebel Gets Jail Term and Cat o' Nine Tails

B'ELFAST, July 8 (Associated Press).—Felix Byrne, who said he was a member of the Irish Republican Army in South Ireland and was home on leave, was sentenced in the County Down Assizes Court to-day to seven years' imprisonment and, in addition, to fifteen strokes with a cat o' nine tails.

A policeman testified that at the defendant's farm near Banbridge he found eight live bombs, thirteen detonators, hundreds of cartridges and a bundle of Irish Republican Army correspondence, showing that Byrne was a private in April and an adjutant in May.

BELFAST CONSTABLES SEIZE REBEL STORES

Craig Denounces Outbreak of 'Republican Bolsheviki.'

BELFAST, July 8 (Associated Press).—A party of Ulster constabulary to-day searched St. Malachy Hall, headquarters of the northern division of the Irish Republican army in Belfast, and discovered a considerable amount of important documents, records of Irish Republican Army operations, material for committing incendiary outrages, including rolls of petrol soaked paper and rags made up into bundles, several boxes of paraffin, forty-nine bombs, 1,100 rounds of ammunition, five rifles, many revolvers and other equipment.

Skeog House, the home of a Loyalist who was dispossessed by the Republicans, the siege of which has played a big part in the military operations in county Donegal for the last week, has been surrendered to the Free State forces. George McCallion, leader of the Republicans, was wounded.

"The Republican Bolsheviki have broken out in the south, where like a mighty plague they are causing death and destruction," said Premier Craig in a message read by Robert McBride, member of the Ulster Parliament, at an Orange demonstration at Glengarnock, in Ayrshire, Scotland, given out here.

"The future is not bright in Ulster. We have been harassed by imported gunmen. Hundreds of valuable lives were thus lost, and property to the value of millions maliciously destroyed. In the south there is no firm Government and practically no law and order. Defenseless people have been brutally murdered and many have been driven from their homes and had their property confiscated, while hundreds had to flee for their lives."

The Ulster bill providing for repeal of proportional representation in local government elections was sent to-day to the Viceroy, Viscount Fitzalan, for signature.

Declarations of fidelity to the northern Government by members and officers also are required under the bill. These must be made within a month of the date of assent, otherwise the seats or posts are to be declared forfeited.

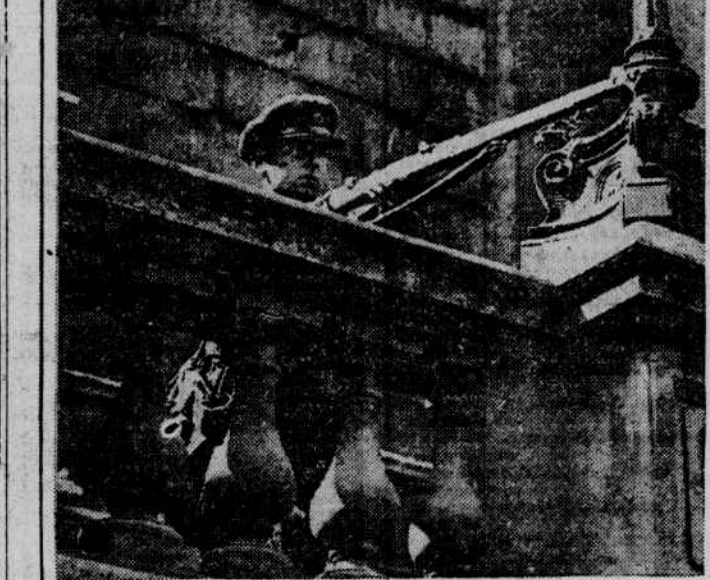
DEMAND SCHOOL BOOKS BE MADE DEMOCRATIC

New German Patriots Call for Expurgation.

BERLIN, July 8 (Associated Press).—In connection with the campaign for the "defense of the republic" patriots of new Germany are demanding the abridging of school text books in which the virtues and glories of the Hohenzollerns are extolled, from Frederick the Great on down.

A measure before the Prussian Diet urges the Central Ministry of Education to lose no time in considering to scrap heap all text books which do not conform to the ideas of the constitution. The assassination of Foreign Minister Rathenau has done much to accelerate the growing demand for uprooting from the schools all activities tending to inspire the rising generation with reverence for the monarchist past.

Radical factions are taking matters into their own hands, independent of the Government, in ridding public places of such vestiges of Hohenzollern days as statues and paintings. In many places these are being tumbled out onto the pavements, despite the fact that the Berlin City Council rejected, 88 to 87, the proposal of the Radical Councilmen to purge all municipal buildings of such works of art, including the likenesses of Ludendorff and Von Hindenburg.



QUITS PRISON RICH; CAN'T ENTER HOME

Paula Jacques Barred From Getting Finery at Murder Scene.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, June 28.

Although she was acquitted last week of any complicity in the murder of her stepfather, Bessarabe, and although she has turned down forty offers of marriage in order to appear in the cinema, Paula Jacques has been refused permission to enter the apartment where the crime was committed. When she asked the concierge for the keys she was told to apply to the proprietor of the building.

Of him Paula learned that during her two years' incarceration in the women's prison at St. Lazarus the owner of the building had pretended to the police that the rent was not paid and therefore everything was sealed up until justice is finally administered to the mother, who was convicted and sentenced to twenty years, as well as the daughter.

Under French law Paula inherits half the estate of Mme. Bessarabe's first husband, the remainder, if the murderer's appeal is not successful, going to the State. But though the daughter is now a millionaire she cannot open her own cupboards in order to don the handsome clothes stored there.

ANCIENT PAPERS LOST IN DUBLIN COURTS FIRE

Documents of 13th Century Are Destroyed.

LONDON, July 8 (Associated Press).—Some conception of the confusion which may be expected to result from the destruction of the Four Courts in Dublin was given by Colonial Secretary Churchill when he told the House of Commons that the Courts held legal, ecclesiastical, testamentary documents dating from the latter part of the thirteenth century and some of earlier date, all wills from 1536 to 1899 and some later ones, the census returns for the period of 1821 to 1851, and a large number of parish registers recording births, marriages and deaths.

Scarcely any duplicates exist with the exception of some will books and the district probate registry since 1858. Mr. Churchill was unable to say whether any of the records escaped destruction in the explosions and fire.

NEW AMERICAN BISHOPS.

Rev. Michael Keyes and Rev. Francis Gilligan Get Altars.

ROME, July 8 (Associated Press).—Pope Pius to-day appointed Father Michael Keyes as Marist Father of Savannah. He also appointed the Rev. Francis Gilligan, at present rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral, as Coadjutor Bishop of St. Joseph, with the honorary title of Bishop of Spiga.

REDS DELAY 64 EXECUTIONS.

Riga, July 8 (Associated Press).—Word was received here to-day that the execution of the Petrograd Clericals who had been sentenced to death for interfering with the seizure of church treasures had been postponed. The conviction of sixty-four persons of this offense was announced in Moscow July 6, eleven being sentenced to death and fifty-three to various terms of imprisonment.

BERLIN CREAM KING UP FOR BURGLARY

Youthful War Profiteer and Brothers Accused of Extensive Thefts.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, June 28.

The story of the rise and fall of a war profiteer was aired in court when Edmund Preyll, youthful whipped cream king of Germany, and his two brothers were placed on trial for burglaries, in which the losses total millions of marks.

Preyll was a chauffeur in the army and was later employed by the Republican Vice-President von Payer. It was during the war when all Germany was deprived of milk and cream, that he devised a process of making imitation whipped cream from gelatin, water, quillaya bark and other ingredients. The public bought eagerly and Preyll was soon obliged to establish a factory to supply his customers, including some of the biggest hotels and restaurants in Berlin.

His fortune, which was originally 300 gold marks, ultimately brought him 1,000,000 marks, or nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Not satisfied with his profits, however, Preyll went to Dusseldorf and invested heavily in a large gambling establishment, which he again sold at a huge profit. He then transferred his gambling activities to Hamburg, where his downfall began. He and his brothers and a former aviator, Lieut. Kroll, were arrested more than a year ago for extensive thefts of jewels, plate and carpets.

Records in the case were mysteriously lost and until recently, when duplicate copies were made, the former millionaire has been in jail awaiting trial.

TRAIN STOPS 15 FEET FROM NECK ON TRACK

Two Passengers Help to Foil a Would-Be Suicide.

As a Coney Island subway train was approaching the station at Thirty-sixth street and Fourth avenue yesterday, Isaac F. Feiginow, 60, who had lost considerable money at the boarding house business at Coney Island, jumped to the track, rested his neck on one of the rails, and waited for death. But it didn't come.

Two men who were among the passengers on the platform, one of them a fireman, followed Feiginow to the track and pushed him aside and the motorman stopped his train fifteen feet away.

Feiginow has a boarding house at Nautilus and Highland avenues, Coney Island. He has been despondent, he told the police, because of the death of his son a year ago and also has been worried over business conditions. After the attempt to end his life he was taken home by his wife.

KING TO DISCUSS TRADE.

Canada's Premier May Also Take Up Bootlegging.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 8.—The visit of MacKenzie King, Premier of Canada, to President Harding and Secretary Hughes is more of a general character than specific. Trade questions are likely to be taken up, and also such matters as the enforcement of the liquor laws along the international boundary, and possibly matters relative to the St. Lawrence waterways proposition.

NEW BANK TO RESCUE AUSTRIAN FINANCE

Generally Regarded as Turning Over Leaf in Desperate Situation.

SEIPEL A STRONG MAN

Summons Leading Bankers of Vienna to Aid in Restoring Confidence.

FOREIGN CURRENCY BASIS

Participation of Institutions in Other Countries Expected to Aid Scheme.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Vienna, June 24.

Although one must be very cautious with prophecies concerning the future of Austria, the new and surprising attempt to save the Austrian crown by establishing a new issuing bank with a solid foundation of foreign currencies and other gold values ought to be a decisive turn in the financial development of this bankrupt State. In fact, it is pretty generally regarded as the turning of a new leaf, and whether all the expectations connected with it will be fulfilled or not it certainly does credit to the energy and wisdom of the new Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, the strong man of Austria.

The rest of the world will certainly ask why this decision came so late. If the Austrian banks dispose of sufficient stocks of foreign currencies in their own safes and those of their business friends abroad, why did they wait so long and let things drift into such a desperate state? There are many answers to this question. But the chief reason for the change of their attitude is no doubt the same as that which induced Seipel to take the reins of government into his hands—namely, that the very last moment where anything can be done at all has arrived. During the last fortnight the dollar jumped up from about 13,000 to 23,000 crowns, and all wage earners had the feeling that the last remnant of firm ground was rapidly disappearing under their feet and that they would be faced by starvation if the Russianization process lasted another week or two.

Even a very patient population is

bound to lose its nerves under such conditions. If a person has the feeling that he can lose nothing and perhaps gain something by revolutionary riots, such outbreaks can be expected with certainty. This was the popular opinion in Austria during the last days, a not quite correct opinion, it is true, but still the firm conviction of the man in the street. Something big had to be done quickly, if disaster was to be avoided.

In this desperate situation Seipel and his Minister of Finance, August Segur, a descendant from the ancient French family of the Counts Segur de Cabanac, convoked a meeting of the leading bankers of Vienna and told them openly that the Government could not give them any guarantee for the safety of their banks or their persons if the deterioration of the crown progressed further and made all reasonable calculations illusory. They stated that the population of Vienna would not quietly accept a state of things driving it into abject poverty and at the same time enriching the banks, of which everybody knows that they have hoarded up big treasures of good foreign money.

Hitherto the argument of the banks against all hints that they ought to use a portion of their foreign values for the creation of a gold basis for the Austrian crown was that they could not do this because they wanted the money for the repayment of pre-war debts and for the raw material purchases for their industries. This argument, Minister Segur stated, was partly correct, but it would not be strong enough to keep the masses quiet any longer. On the other hand, the banks would strengthen their somewhat shaken prestige at home if they would consent to a sacrifice on their part, which will very likely be loss of a sacrifice than of good business.

Foreign Bank Credit to Help.

The arguments of Mr. Segur had the desired effect, and within the short time of twelve hours the issuing bank scheme was an established fact. The international relations of the participating banks, especially of the firm of Rothschild, which figures at the head of the list, assure its seriousness and raise it beyond the level of a mere experimental venture.

It is not the first time that the Rothschilds have helped Governments out of apparently hopeless conditions and earned a decent profit by it. Among the other banks participating are the Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt, which entertains close relations with the Guaranty Trust Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the Anglo-Austrian Bank, which is an English institution. It is said that they will place at the disposal of the new bank a large sum in Swiss francs, but the exact amount has not yet been decided upon.

It will be fixed by a special committee of the banks. The banks will raise part of the necessary capital among themselves and place the shares at home and with their business friends abroad. The shares must be paid in gold or gold values. The new issuing bank will be endowed with a charter for twenty years and will have the right to issue a limited number of bank notes based on gold reserves. It is not intended to put these notes in circulation at once.

The old paper currency of the Austrian section of the liquidated Austro-Hungarian Bank will remain the legal tender for the first time. But whereas they had hitherto almost no gold foundation, the momentary gold reserves of the Austro-Hungarian Bank being small, they will get such a foundation now. The French credit of fifty-five million French francs and the proceeds of the liquidation of the old bank will be used for this purpose. After the liquidation the paper crown stocks and assets of the old bank will be handed over to the new one, and the latter will take

them over at the rate of their value on the day of the acceptance.

To Stabilize the Crown.

The definite gold value of the old bank notes will be fixed later on, when the budget is balanced, the issue of new uncovered notes stopped and the rate of the paper crown automatically stabilized. Artificial measures will be avoided as much as possible in order to protect the economic life against sudden shocks. It will take at least one year from the date of the opening of the new bank to replace the old currency by the new one.

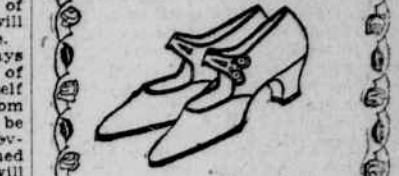
The Government is now considering a financial reconstruction plan, which will remove the deficit by new increases of the tariffs and taxes and radical cutting of expenses. The governmental industries, most of them inheritances from the monarchy and the war, will be sold to private capitalists. The administration of the state railways will be separated from the state administration and placed on a less bureaucratic and more commercial foundation. The workshops of the railways will be turned into private factories. There is also a possibility that some of the monopolies will be sold or leased to private companies. The huge army of Government employees of all kinds will be reduced to a more reasonable size.

The obtaining of foreign credits plays still an important part in the policy of the Government. The recourse to self help does not mean that any help from abroad that might be offered will be rejected; quite the contrary. The Government hopes that its determined efforts to set the finances in order will make a favorable impression abroad and increase the chances for private foreign loans.

The effect of the issuing bank scheme upon conditions at home and upon public opinion in the neighboring countries was very beneficial. The quotations of the foreign currencies on the Vienna Bourse went down instantaneously, and the rate of the crown in the foreign markets showed a small improvement. The very critical situation has given way to a more quiet mood

and to hope. The last few days were the first since years on which the Austrians did not look on their bank notes with contempt. They are beginning to think that the many coming day in a not too distant future when these multicolored papers will again be worth something and that it is wise to keep them than to part with them as quickly as possible.

Announcement is made of the Semi-Annual Sale



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—at a Saving of \$622

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TWIN BEDS, a fifty-two-inch dresser, chiffonier, vanity dressing table, night stand, chair, rocker and bench make up the set.

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Other Bedroom Sets from \$240.00 to \$1195.00
Dining Room Suites from \$279.00 to \$1197.00

FLINT & HORNER CO., INC.
20-26 WEST 36TH STREET
A few yards from 5th Avenue

Hot Weather Fashions
for Boys, Girls and Small Tots

On the Fourth Floor you will find charming fashions for every member of the younger generation. All at special July prices.

Girls' Patent Leather Strap Pumps \$5.75
A special purchase—patent leather or grey suede back with patent leather—marked much lower than any price quoted before. Sizes 2½ to 7.

Girls' Low Shoes, Pumps and Oxfords \$2.95
A Reduction! Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot.

Lingerie Hats 95c, \$1.50
Enchanting styles in organdie, muslin, pique, pongee for small tots. White or pastel tints.

For Small Tots \$2.95
Checked muslin rompers, ruffled with organdie, 2 to 5 years. White voile frocks, Bulgarian embroidery, 2 to 6 years.

Girls' Organdie Frocks \$3.95
Imported organdie in delicate colors, a cool straight-line model with touches of hand stitching. 6 to 14 years.

The Boys' Section
Wool Norfolks \$8.75
Two pairs of knickers with each suit. Our lowest price in several years. Materials and tailoring are up to our regular standards. 8 to 17 years.

Oliver Twist Sports Suits \$1.65
Fast color khaki, with short sleeves and belt. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

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Among the favorite out-door toys in our Toy Department are the slides. We have them in two sizes, 10 and 14 feet long, \$25 and \$35. Lots of other out-door toys, too: swings, a see-saw that can be used as a merry-go-round, archery sets, croquet sets, everything to keep children busy out-doors.

SEVENTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE